

122. Jerrod A. Bowdle
 123. Charles R. Rowe
 124. Mary Neace
 125. William Benson
 126. Zachary Edmond
 127. Keen Romine
 128. Dajuan Hartley
 129. Dewayne Darrington

OHIO'S 16TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

130. Stephan J. Miller, 8
 131. Lauren Emily Kaufman, 16
 132. Mason Joseph Brown, 17
 133. Deontae D. Henderson
 134. Willie James Harris
 135. Odell May
 136. Michelle Nemeth
 137. William Nemeth
 138. Mieya Daniel, 12
 139. John Hershberger, 17
 140. Jun Wang
 141. Christal Shaver, 19
 142. Tahani Mansour, 27
 143. Spencer "Aaron" Sims
 144. Michael Brennan
 145. Emmanuel Higgins
 146. Theresa Ware
 147. David Ware
 148. Jonathan Legg
 149. Christopher P. Fahrni
 150. Henderson Allen Probst
 151. Willie James Harris
 152. Thomas Sams
 153. Delamon Marshall
 154. Ericka Larison
 155. Robert Sposit
 156. Corey Seibel
 157. Michelle Nemeth
 158. William Nemeth
 159. Jennifer Abshire
 160. Thomas Abshire
 161. Israel Rondon
 162. Aaron L. Davis
 163. Anthony J. Walker

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIRNESS IN FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRIS- ONS MEDICAL CARE ACT OF 2018

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2018

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the Fairness in Federal Bureau of Prisons Medical Care Act of 2018. This bill would remove the current copay Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) inmates are required to pay to visit a BOP-provided doctor.

Under current BOP rules, inmates are required to "pay a fee for health services of \$2.00 per health care visit." While \$2.00 may seem insignificant, when inmates earn only twelve to forty cents per hour on their work assignments, \$2.00 can be substantial. That money could better be used to pay child support or for the cost of necessities. Moreover, while copays can discourage unnecessary appointments, we should be encouraging inmates to seek medical care before conditions become worse and more expensive for taxpayers. Preventative care is much less expensive for the federal government than costly treatment that could have been avoided by a simple doctor's visit earlier in the process.

Under current BOP rules, if an inmate is found responsible through the Disciplinary Hearing Process of having caused another inmate's injury that required a medical visit, the offending inmate is required to pay the \$2.00 copay for the injured inmate's visit. That rule would not change under my bill.

Removing this unnecessary copay would allow inmates to see a doctor and receive the medical treatment they need, and will likely save the federal government money in the long run.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF UNT STUDENT HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTER

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2018

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the University of North Texas Student Health and Wellness Center on the 100th Anniversary of its founding on October 3, 1918. Since 2007, the health center has operated from Chestnut Hall, a state-of-the-art facility that serves current student health needs. Its home at Chestnut Hall reflects both the improvements in care and the growth of the UNT community that have occurred over the past 100 years.

The health center has a long history. It first opened in 1918 as the sanitarium for the Student Army Training Corps students, constructed by the federal government as an emergency hospital for student soldiers training for World War I during the 1918 Spanish Influenza Pandemic. It served five patients on its opening day, and was only able to provide care for eight patients at a time at its initial W. Mulberry Street location. Although the hospital closed November 11, 1918, North Texas State Normal College purchased the equipment through a \$1 fee from all students and staff, relocating the hospital in September 1919 to the corner of Avenue B and Sycamore Street under the supervision of a nurse, Adolphine Grabbe.

Dr. L.O. Hayes was hired as head of the hospital in August 1930 and became the first full-time physician on staff. Facility improvements were also made that year, including a steam pressure sterilizer and clinical laboratory. In 1933, the hospital was relocated to a new fifty-bed building on campus that was equipped with an x-ray machine and allowed treatment of first-aid, surgery and care for both contagious and non-contagious diseases. A new hospital with air conditioning was constructed in 1957, allowing for space on the 2nd floor to be closed-off for an isolation ward. A remodel in 1975 converted the hospital from an inpatient facility to an outpatient facility, and added additional capacity to provide critical health services.

The groundbreaking for Chestnut Hall, approved by a student referendum on the 35,000 student campus, was held in 2005. The 74,000 square foot building currently boasts a digital x-ray machine, extensive laboratory, treatment rooms, immunization rooms, urgent care rooms, twenty-nine exam rooms, wellness resources center, pharmacy and space for administrative staff.

In August 2018, the center received re-accreditation through the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care (AAAHC). This is a prestigious honor that serves as a reminder of the high quality of care provided to meet the health needs of a 38,000 student campus.

As a physician, I understand the dedication of those called to a medical career, as well as the satisfaction that comes from helping patients. I offer my sincere appreciation to Dr. Herschel Voorhees and the center's dedicated team for their efforts to provide outstanding care each day. Thank you for all you do to enhance the lives of students, faculty, and staff at UNT. I join you in celebration of the accomplishments of the center's first 100 years, and the standard you have set for those who follow in the next 100 years.

CITY OF HUMBLE FIRST RESPOND- ERS—TEXANS SERVING TEXANS

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2018

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last year, Humble, Texas suffered a historic flood, one that devastated the entire town. At the height of the flood, the San Jacinto River Bridge was completely submerged, cutting off passage between Humble and Kingwood. To put it in perspective, 27 trillion gallons of rain fell over Texas. That is enough water to fill the Houston Astrodome 85,000 times. Folks had anywhere between 36 and 52 inches of rain. The Humble area recorded around 40 inches of rain. Humble was hammered by this flood.

On Friday, August 25, 2017, Hurricane Harvey made landfall on the Texas Gulf Coast as a Category 4 hurricane. The Texas air just felt different that Friday, ominous. Those of you who have been through a hurricane will understand what I am saying. The air pressure dropped and a breeze out of nowhere appeared. In August we don't get a breeze! This was the first evident sign that the storm was headed our way.

As I left a meeting in downtown Houston, I decided I better call my staff and check in. I encouraged them to leave early, grab some supplies, and hunker down for the weekend. As I began my commute back to Humble, I called my friend, Merle Aaron. Mayor Aaron could tell me what I needed to hear about preparations in and around the city as the storm approaches. We talked a long time; he mentioned that the police and fire were prepared for extended weekend shifts. Little did we know about the nightmare that was coming for Humble later that weekend.

The rains and floods ravaged the city. By Sunday night, Humble's first responders were evacuating folks from their homes and transporting them to shelters. Roads were shut down due to high water and some homes were knocked off their foundations. First responders began search and rescue missions. They worked with other agencies in boats in the high water areas. They also maintained a presence in order to keep looters out of the flooded businesses. During the weeks following, there were no serious incidents from looters.

The first responders proved crucial during the aftermath of Hurricane Harvey. I cannot stress enough its role in providing a swift response during the immediate aftermath and a strong presence during the cleanup phases.

Later that week, I witnessed the devastation first hand as I rode with Mayor Aaron in his pickup truck through a neighborhood behind